

dihydro-methyl-dioxolo-benzodiazepine, benzothiadiazine, decahydroisoquinoline,  $\beta$ -carboline-3-carboxylic acid, fused cycloalkylquinoxalinedione, 4-hydroxypyrrolone, 4-hydroxy-pyrrolo-pyridazinone, indeno-pyrazine-carboxylic acid, indeno-pyrazinone, indoloneoxime, indolo-pyrazinone, indolo-pyrazinone, imidazo-pyrazinone, imidazolo-quinoxalinone, isatine, isatinoxime, oxadiazole, phenyl-azolophthalazine, phenylpyridazino-indole-1,4-dione, quinoline, quinolone, quinolonone, nitroquinolone, quinoxaline, quinoxalinedione, quinazolinone, 4-hydroxy-pyrrolo-pyridazinone, phenyl-azolophthalazine or sulphamate derivatives.

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5. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is L-glutamic acid diethylester, 2,3-dihydroxy-6-nitro-7-sulfamoyl-benzo(F)quinoxaline (NBQX), 6,7-dinitro-quinoxaline-2,3-dione (DNQX), 6-nitro-7-cyano-quinoxaline-2,3-dione (CNQX), 6-(1-imidazolyl)-7-nitro-quinoxaline-2,3(1H, 4H)-dione (YM90K), [2,3-dioxo-7(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-6-nitro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-quinoxalinyl]-acetic acid monohydrate (YM872), (3RS,4aRS,6RS,8aRS)-6-(2-(1H-tetrazole-5-yl)ethyl)-decahydroiso-quinoline-3-carboxylic acid (LY293558), 9-methyl-amino-6-nitro-hexahydro-benzo(F) quinoxalinedione (PNQX), 8-methyl-5-(4-(N,N-dimethylsulphamoyl)phenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetra-hydro-1H-pyrrolo[3,2h]-isoquinoline-2,3-dione-3-O-(3-hydroxybutyric acid-2-yl)oxime (NS 1209), 6,7-dichloro-2-(1H)-quinolinone-3-phosphonate (S 17625-2), [1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-morpholinyl-2,3-dioxo-6-(trifluoromethyl)quinoxalin-1-yl]methyl-phosphonate (ZK200775), 1-(4-aminophenyl)-4-methyl-7,8-methylene-dioxy-5H-2,3-benzodiazepine (GYKI52466), topiramate and 5-{2-[2-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethyl]oxy-phenyl}-3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol, 1-(4-aminophenyl)-3-methylcarbamoyl-7,8-methylenedioxy-5H-2,3-benzodiazepine (GYKI 53655), (-)-1-(4-aminophenyl)-4-methyl-7,8-methylenedioxy-4,5-dihydro-3-methylcarbamoyl-2,3-benzodiazepine (GYKI53773), dimethyl-{2-[2-(3-phenyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-phenoxy]ethyl}-amine hydrochloride (BIIR 561).

6. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is an AMPA receptor channel blocker.

7. (Amended) A method according to claim 6, wherein the AMPA receptor channel blocker is fluorowillardiine, Joro spider toxin, NSTX spider toxin, argiotoxin, or their derivatives.

8. (Amended) A method of treating cancer comprising administering an inhibitor of the interaction of glutamate with the KA receptor complex.

9. (Amended) A method according to claim 8, wherein the type of cancer includes all kinds of cancer.

10. (Amended) A method according to claim 8 wherein the inhibitor is an antagonist of the binding of glutamate to the KA receptor.

11. (Amended) A method according to claim 8, wherein the inhibitor is an L-glutamate derivative, kainic acid derivative, domoic acid derivative, acid amide derivative, aminoalkanoic acid derivative, aminophenyl(alkyl)acetic acid derivative, isatine, quinoxalinedione, fused cycloalkylquinoxalinedione, imidazolo-quinoxalinone, phenyl-azolophthalazine, pyridothiazines, quinazoline, quinazolinedione, quinolinone, 4-phosphonoalkyl-quinolinone, quinoxalinedione, or sulphamate derivative.

12. (Amended) A method according to claim 8, wherein the inhibitor is 2,3-dihydroxy-6-nitro-7-sulfamoyl-benzo(F)quinoxaline (NBQX), 6,7-dinitro-quinoxaline-2,3-dione (DNQX), 6-nitro-7-cyano-quinoxaline-2,3-dione (CNQX), 6-(1-imidazolyl)-7-nitro-quinoxaline-2,3(1H,4H)-dione (YM90K), [2,3-dioxo-7(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-6-nitro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-quinoxaliny]-acetic acid monohydrate (YM872), (3RS,4aRS,6RS,8aRS)-6-(2-(1H-tetrazole-5-yl)ethyl)-decahydroiso-quinoline-3-carboxylic acid (LY293558), 9-methyl-amino-6-nitro-hexahydro-benzo(F)quinoxalinedione (PNQX), 8-methyl-5-(4-(N,N-dimethylsulphamoyl)phenyl)-6,7,8,9-tetra-hydro-1H-pyrrolo[3,2h]-isoquinoline-2,3-dione-3-O-(3-hydroxybutyric acid-2-yl)oxime (NS 1209), 6,7-dichloro-2-(1H)-quinolinone-3-phosphonate (S17625-2), [1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-morpholinyl-2,3-dioxo-6-(trifluoromethyl)quinoxalin-1-

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yl)methyl-phosphonate (ZK200775), 1-(aminophenyl)-4-methyl-7,8-methylenedioxy-5H-2,3-benzodiazepine (GYKI 52466),  $\gamma$ -D-glutamylaminomethylsulphonate (GAMS),  $\gamma$ -D-glutamylglycine.

13. (Amended) A method according to claim 8, wherein the inhibitor is an KA receptor channel blocker.

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14. (Amended) A method according to claim 13, wherein the KA receptor channel blocker is fluorowillardiine, Joro spider toxin, NSTX spider toxin, argitoxin, or their derivatives.

15. (Amended) A method of treating cancer comprising administering an inhibitor of the interaction of glutamate with the NMDA/glycine/polyamine receptor/ion channel complex.

16. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the type of cancer includes all kinds of cancer.

17. (Amended) A method according to claim 15 wherein the inhibitor is an antagonist of the binding of glutamate to the NMDA receptor or NMDA receptor associated binding sites such as e.g. glycine or polyamine binding sites.

18. (Amended) A method according to claim 15, wherein the inhibitor is an L-glutamate derivative, a 4-hydroxy-3-nitro-1,2-dihydroquinolon-2-one derivative, an indole derivative, a benzo-thiadiazine dioxide derivative, an indeno(1,2-b)pyrazin-3-one or corresponding 2,3-dione, a quinoline derivative, an ethyl(phenyl-carbamoyl)-ethenyl)dichloroindole carboxylate, a thienopyrazine 2,3-dione derivative, a 2-(2,3-dicarboxycyclopropyl) glycine, a 2-amino-3-substituted phenyl propionic acid derivative, 1-carboxyalkylquinoxaline-2.3(1H,4H)dione derivative, a thienyl-glycine derivative, an indole derivative, a tricyclic quinoxaline-diene derivative, a 3-hydroxy anthranilic acid, a decahydroisoquinoline, a tri- or terta-substituted guanidine derivative, a D- or L-tryptophan derivative, a tetrazolyl(alkyl)-cyclohexyl-aminoacid derivative, an octahydrophenanthrene

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ОСНОВЫ ТЕОРИИ И ПРАКТИКИ  
ВНЕШНЕГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО  
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aryl-thio-quinoxaline derivative, a heterocyclic substituted imidazolo-quinoxaline derivative, a 1,4-dihydro-quinoxaline-2,3-dione derivative, an oxa- or thio-aliphatically bridged quinoxaline derivative, an aza-aliphatically bridged quinoxaline-2,3-dione, a 3-amido- or 3-sulphamido-indole, a 3,5-disubstituted phenyl-naphthalene derivative, an imidazo (1,2-a)indeno (1,2-e) pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid derivative, a 3-phenyl-fused ring pyridine-dione derivative, a 2-phenyl-pyridazino-indole-dione derivative, a 4,6-disubstituted kynurenine, a phosphono derivative of imidazo(1,2-a)pyrimidine-2-carboxamide, a tetrahydro-quinoxaline-dione derivative with N-(alkyl)carbonyl-amino- or ureido group, a tryptophan derivative, a hetero-aliphatic or hetero-araliphatic substituted quinolone derivative, an imidazo-pyridine dicarboxylic acid derivative, an ethanodihydrobenzoquinolizinium, an oxopyridinylquinoxaline derivative, an indeno-triazolo-pyrazin-4-one derivative, an imidazo-indeno-pyrazinone derivative, an imidazo-indeno-pyrazin-4-one derivative, an imidazo(1,2-a)pyrazine-4-one derivative, a 5H-indeno-pyrazine-2,3-dione derivative, a phenyl-aminoalkyl-cyclopropane N,N-diethyl carboxamide, a dexanabinol derivative, a substituted chroman derivative, a sulphonamide quinazoline-2-4-dione, a 6- and 8-aza-, and 6,8-diaza-1,4-dihydro-quinoxaline-2,3-dione derivative, a substituted quinoline derivative, a tetrazolylalkyl cyclohexyl aminoalkanoic acid, a tricyclic indole 2-carboxylic acid derivative, a 6-substituted-7H-imidazo-8-pyrazinone derivative, a tricyclic pyridazinopyridine derivative, an N-substituted heterocyclidenemethyl-indole carboxylic acid derivative, a 3-aza-8-substituted-bicyclo(3.3.0)octane-2-carboxylic acid derivative, an ethano-heterocyclo-isoquinolinium, a phenyl alkanolamine derivative, a dihydrobenzothiadiazinedioxide carboxylic acid derivative, a methyl-butenylmethyl(hydroxy-propyl)carbazoledione, an imidazo pyrazinone derivative, an imidazo-(1,2-a)pyrazine-4-one, a benzazepine-dione derivative, disulfiram, a 3-(indol-3-yl)-propenoic acid derivative, a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-quinoline-2,3,4-trione-3 or 4-oxime, a peptide antagonist at NMDA receptors, a 2-amino-2-phenyl(alkyl)-acetic acid derivative, 6-halo-tryptophan or a 4-halo-kynurenine, a 6-tetrazolyl or isoxazolyl-decahydro-isoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid derivative, or an imidazolylbenzene or salts thereof.

19. (Amended) A method according to claim 15, wherein the inhibitor is 3-(2-carboxypiperazin-4-yl)-propyl-1-phosphonate (CPP), 2-(carboxypiperazine-4-yl)-1-propenyl-1-phosphonic acid (D-CPPene), 2-amino-5-pentanoic acid (AP5), 2-amino-7-heptanoic acid (AP7), selfotel (CGS19755), (1S,2S)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(4-hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidino)-1-

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propanol (CP101606), 5-nitro-6,7-dichloro-quinoxalinedione (ACEA1021), pyridazino[4,5-b]quinoline-1,4,10(5H)-trione, 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-(4-methoxy-2-methylphenyl)-, monosodium salt (ZD9379), 1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid, 4,6-dichloro-3-[3-oxo-3-(phenylamino)-1-propenyl]-, monosodium salt (GV150526), 1-aminocyclopropanecarboxylic acid (ACPC), eliprodil (SL820715), lubeluzole, aminophosphovaleric acid, memantine (1-amino-3,5-dimethyladamantane), 3-(4-chlorophenyl)glutamic acid, (+)-beta-cyclazocine, (-)-beta-cyclazocine, DL-(E)-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phosphono-3-pentanoic acid (CGP 37849), 3-[(RS)-2-carboxypiperazin-4-yl]propyl-1-phosphonic acid, ketamine, phencyclidine, dextrophan, dextromethorphan, N-(1-naphthyl)-N'-(3-ethylphenyl)-N'-methylguanidine hydrochloride (aptiganel, CNS1102), ifenprodil, (+)-alpha-phenyl-2-pyridine-ethanamide (FPL 15896AR), 5-aminocarbonyl-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5,10-imine (ADCI), bis(3-aminopropyl)nonanediamine (TE393), N-(3-aminopropyl)octanediamine, magnesium salts, 2R,4R,5S-(2-amino-4,5-(1,2-cyclohexyl)-7-phosphono-heptanoic acid, 3-amino-1-hydroxy-2-pyrrolidinone (HA 966), D-(E)-4-(3-phosphonoprop-2-enyl)piperazine-2-carboxylic acid (CGP 40116), (+/-)(E)-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phosphono-3-pentenoate ethylester (CGP39551), (+)-(3S,4S)-7-hydroxy-delta 6-tetrahydrocannabinol-(1,1)-dimethylheptyl (HU 211), (+)-1-methyl-1-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline hydrochloride (FR115427), (+/-)-6-phosphonomethyl-decahydroisoquinolin-3-carboxylic acid (LY274614), 3-isoquinolinecarboxylic acid, decahydro-6-(1H-tetrazol-5-ylmethyl)-, [3R-(3alpha,4alpha,6beta,8alpha)] (LY 233536), 2-amino-4,5-(1,2-cyclohexyl)-7-phosphonoheptanoate (NPC 12626), (2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-(1,2-cyclohexyl)-7-phosphono-heptanoic acid (NPC 17742), procyclidine, D-(E)-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phosphono-3-pentenoic acid (CGP 40116), (+)5-methyl-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5,10-imine, D,L-(E)-2-amino-4-propyl-5-phosphono-3-pentenoic acid, D-norvaline-4-oxo-5-phosphono (MDL-100453), cis-4-(phosphonomethyl)-2-piperidinecarboxylic acid, D,L-(E)-2-amino-4-propyl-5-phosphono-3-pentenoic acid (CGP 39653), conantokin-T, conantokin-G, gamma-L-glutamyl-L-aspartate, (+/-)-(2SR,4SR)-4-(1H-tetrazol-5-ylmethyl)piperidine-2-carboxylic acid, DL-(E)-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phosphono-3-pentanoic acid (CGP 37849), (+/-)-3-carboxy-5-phosphono-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (SC 48981), 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-(2-phosphonoethyl)-3-isoquinoline-carboxylic acid, (1S,2S)-1-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-(4-hydroxy-4-phenylpiperidino)-1-propanol (CP-101,606,1), (3R,4S)-3-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl]chroman-



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4,7-diol (12a, CP-283,097), ifenprodil derivatives 1-piperidineethanol,4-hydroxy-alpha-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-beta-methyl-4-phenyl-,[R-(R\*,R\*)] (CP-101,581) and 1-piperidineethanol,4-hydroxy-alpha-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-beta-methyl-4-phenyl-(alphaS,betaS) (CP-98,113), (+/-)-(E)-beta-cyclazocine, D-α-aminoadipate (DAA), zinc salts, ibogaine, dextropropoxyphene, [3H]1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine (TCP), 2-phenyl-1,3-propane-diol dicarbamate (felbamate), kynurenic acid, amantadine, flupirtine (Katadolon), nitrous oxide (laughing gas), 4-{3-[4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-2-hydroxy-propoxy}-benzamide (Ro 8-4304), N1,N4,N8-tri-benzyl-spermidine (TB-3-4), 1(-)-3R,4aS,6R,8aR-6-(phosphonomethyl)-decahydroiso-quinoline-3-carboxylic acid (LY235959), 2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine-1-dioxide-3-carboxylic acid (RPR 104632), dizocilpine maleate {(+)-5-methyl-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]-cyclohepten-5, 10-imine maleate} ((+)MK-801), 2R, 4R, 5S-(2-amino-4,5-(1,2-cyclohexyl)-7-phosphonoheptanoic acid) (NPC 17742), cis-(+/-)-4-[(2H-tetrazol-5-yl)methyl]piperidine-2-carboxylic acid (LY 233053), 2-amino-6-phosphonohexanoic acid, D-2-amino-5-phosphonovaleric acid (5-APV), (+-)-2-amino-N-ethyl-alpha-(3-methyl-2-thienyl)benzeneethanamine 2HCl (8319), desipramine, [3H]N-(1-(2-thienyl)-cyclohexyl)-3,4-piperidine (TCP), 4-(phosphonomethyl)-phenylglycine (PD 129635), 3-(phosphonomethyl)phenylalanine (PD 130527), tiletamine, arginine vasopressin, O-phosphohomoserine, D-(E)-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phosphono-3-pentenoic acid (CAS 137424-81-8), [+/-]-5-aminocarbony-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptan-5,10-imine (ADCI), 7-chlorokynurenate, ketoprofen, [(S)-Alpha-phenyl-2-pyridine-ethanamine dihydrochloride] ARL 15896AR, ((3S,4aR, 6R, 8aR)-6-[2-(1 H-tetrazol-5-yl)-ethyl]-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-decahydroiso-quinoline-3 -carboxylic acid) (LY293558).

20. (Amended) A method according to claim 15, wherein the inhibitor is an NMDA receptor channel blocker.

21. (Amended) A method according to claim 20, wherein the NMDA receptor channel blocker is dizocilpine (MK801), memantine, budipine, flupirtine, remacemide, phencyclidine, tiletamine, ketamine, carvedilol, aptiganel (CNS1102), remacemide (FPL12924AA), 7-hydroxy- Delta (6)-tetrahydrocannabinol 1,1-dimethylheptyl (Dexanabinol; HU211), 1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine (TCP), or their derivatives.

22. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is a glutamate release inhibitor.

23. (Amended) A method according to claim 22, wherein the glutamate release inhibitor is i.e. riluzole, lamotrigine, diphenylhydantoin, tetrodotoxin, agatoxin-glutamate-release-inhibitor (AG-GI), [5-(2,3,5-trichlorophenyl)]-2,4-diamino-pyrimidine (BW1003C87), (R)-(-)-5-methyl-1-nicotinoyl-2-pyrazoline (MS-153) and 4-amino-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-5-(2,3,5-trichlorophenyl)pyrimidine (BW619C89) or any other agent that decreases the release of glutamate from nerve endings and prevents glutamate from binding to its binding sites and from triggering the signal that would occur as a result of binding of glutamate to its binding sites.

24. (Amended) A method according to claim 8, wherein the inhibitor is a glutamate synthesis inhibitor.

25. (Amended) A method according to claim 24, wherein the glutamate synthesis inhibitor is gabapentin, L-canaline, phenylsuccinate, spermidine, putrescine, gentamicin, orthovanadate, vanadyl sulphate, vanadyl acetylacetonate, methionine sulfoximine, chloroquine, amodiaquine, quinacrine, chinidine, chinine,  $\alpha$ -monofluoromethylputrescine and (R,R)-delta-methyl- $\alpha$ -acetylenic-putrescine, or any other agent which interacts with glutamate synthesis or metabolism and prevents activation of its receptors by glutamate.

26. (Amended) A method according to claim 8 wherein the inhibitor is an agent accelerating glutamate uptake.

27. (Amended) A method according to claim 26, wherein the agent accelerating glutamate uptake is  $\gamma$ -glutamyl-transpeptidase, or any other agent which decreases synaptic concentration of glutamate by activating uptake mechanism for glutamate.

28. (Amended) A method according to claim 8 wherein the inhibitor is an agent that interacts with glutamate itself and prevents its binding to glutamate receptors.

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29. (Amended) A method according to claim 28, wherein the agent that interacts with glutamate is D-serine, D-cycloserine,  $\gamma$ -L-glutamylglutamate, N-phthalamoyl-L-glutaminic acid, (R,S)-2-amino-3-[5-tert-butyl-3-(phosphonomethoxy)-4-isoxazolyl]propionic acid,  $\alpha$ -N-acetylasparylglutamate, 1-aminocyclopropanecarboxylic acid, aminocyclobutane carboxylic acid, (+,R)-3-amino-1-hydroxy-2-pyrrolidine (HA966) and D,L-threo-3-hydroxyaspartate, or any other agent which changes conformational state of glutamate and therefore decreases its binding to receptors. Furthermore such agents include soluble forms of AMPA, kainate or NMDA receptors or parts thereof which can be used to circulate and to bind to glutamate and therefore decrease its binding capability to the receptors.

30. (Amended) A method according to claim 8 wherein the inhibitor is a glutamate transporter activator that decreases the concentration of glutamate and prevents its binding to the AMPA, kainate or NMDA receptors.

31. (Amended) A method according to claim 30, wherein the agent that blocks glutamate transporter is 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate and phorbol-12-myristate 13-acetate, or any other agent which accelerates the function of glutamate transporters.

32. (Amended) A method according to claim 8 wherein the inhibitor is an antibody interacting with AMPA, kainate, or NMDA receptors or parts of it or with glutamate and prevents binding of glutamate to its receptors.

33. (Amended) A method according to claim 32, wherein a preferred antibody which binds specifically to the AMPA, kainate or NMDA receptor or a part thereof, or to glutamate is monoclonal or polyclonal or derivative thereof.

34. (Amended) A method according to claim 1 wherein the inhibitor is combined with one or more of:

a cytostatic agent (such as alkylating agents e.g. nitrogen mustard, chlorambucil, melphalan, cyclophosphamide, busulfan, nitrosoureas, BCNU, CCNU, methyl-CCNU; such as

antimetabolites e.g. antifolates, pyrimidine and purine analogs including e.g. methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, azathioprine, cytosine arabinoside, 6-thioguanine, 6-mercaptopurine; such as natural products based anticancer drugs including e.g. doxorubicin, daunorubicin, daunomycin, actinomycin D, bleomycin, mitoxantrone, neocarzinostatin, procarbazine, mitomycin C, vinblastine, vincristine, etoposide; such as intercalating drugs e.g. cisplatin, carboplatin; and other anticancer drugs such as e.g. dacarbazine);

an immunomodulating agent (e.g. corticosteroids as e.g. prednisone and methylprednisolone;

interferons such as interferon- $\alpha$  (IFN- $\alpha$ ), IFN- $\beta$ , IFN- $\gamma$ , and other potential modulators such as e.g. interleukins (IL-1 - IL7));

and with physical measures such as irradiation, or hyperthermia. The agents of present invention can also be combined with mono- or polyclonal antibodies, antisense therapeutics, cancer vaccines, and gene therapy.

36. (Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising an inhibitor as described in claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

37. (Amended) A combined preparation of an inhibitor as described in claim 1 and one or more of:

a cytostatic agent (such as alkylating agents e.g. nitrogen mustard, chlorambucil, melphalan, cyclophosphamide, busulfan, nitrosoureas, BCNU, CCNU, methyl-CCNU; such as antimetabolites e.g. antifolates, pyrimidine and purine analogs including e.g. methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, azathioprine, cytosine arabinoside, 6-thioguanine, 6-mercaptopurine; such as natural products based anticancer drugs including e.g. doxorubicin, daunorubicin, daunomycin, actinomycin D, bleomycin, mitoxantrone, neocarzinostatin, procarbazine, mitomycin C, vinblastine, vincristine, etoposide; such as intercalating drugs e.g. cisplatin, carboplatin; and other anticancer drugs such as e.g. dacarbazine),

an immunomodulating agent (e.g. corticosteroids as e.g. prednisone and methylprednisolone; interferons such as interferon- $\alpha$  (IFN- $\alpha$ ), IFN- $\beta$ , IFN- $\gamma$ , and other potential modulators such as e.g. interleukins (IL-1 - IL7).